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THE DIXIE RANGER

U. S. FOREST SERVICE, SOUTHERN REGION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JOSEPH C. KIRCHER, REGIONAL FORESTER.

Volume 2

January 1937

Number 13.

"FORESTS HAVE FUNCTIONS OTHER THAN TIMBER PRODUCTION."

At the risk of being thought presumptuous, I wish to recommend to each and every individual in Region 8 of the Forest Service that he read, with a maximum of attention and thought, the article entitled "Forests Have Functions Other Than Timber Production", by Mr. Kneipp, in the December 21 issue of the Service Bulletin.

For the benefit of any who failed to see the Bulletin, I would like to quote a paragraph which contains the heart of the article. Mr. Kneipp said: "There was a time when the importance of Forests was measured by their provision of materials and energy, but science has profoundly changed that condition. Other types or forms of materials or energy now compete with those afforded by forests. The man on the street is no longer alarmed by the thought that forest destruction will deprive him of building material or fuel. But he is becoming increasingly alarmed by the thought that it may deprive him of opportunity for the most desired use of his leisure time, or of the most satisfying contacts with natural forces, or of the environmental conditions most conducive to his peace and happiness, or may disrupt the complex which contributes most fully to individual, community, and national welfare. A tree as a living organism, as a phenomenon of nature, as an element of landscape beauty, may contribute much more to his well-being than if converted into boards or pulp or cordwood; and he may oppose such conversion with a truly fanatical spirit."

Mr. Kneipp has warned us against falling behind "The Man on the street" in a proper appreciation of the esthetic and spiritual values of the forest; and, as I always applaud loudly any move toward substituting spiritual benefits for dollars and cents as a measure of value, and have long looked to the Forest Service for an exemplification of this practice, I find his article very timely, encouraging, and inspiring. I hope that others may find it equally so.

W. N. Sloan,
Regional Office.

A TOWERMAN IN THE PR FIELD.

The Forkville tower on the Bienville in Mississippi is manned by enrollees from a colored camp. The senior lookout man, Henry Bradford, is about 35 or 40 years of age, has a family of seven children

and has the usual background of a deep South sharecropper. He has taken his assignment very seriously and is quite well versed in his duties. He is said to be very faithful and dependable and has done some effective contact work with the colored families in his locality. His diary and contact reports are as accurate as he can make them and while his literary attainments are limited, he does produce a more informative report than some men with college degrees. The following report records a fire prevention contact with a colored man who had just moved into the area adjacent to his tower:

"Sam Spivey he has only been living in this section only two weeks from the date he was contact by towerman H. B. I went over there. He was gone to bed I arouse him and found out who he was and ask him in what part of Scott County did he live this year of 1936 he said over near Mid-Way Church with Mr. Leavis Gatewood. Oh! Yes you all had lots of fire over in that country. Yes sir well that is my business over here tonight. Because I figure you come from a place where they didnt try to take care of well fare of each other and I am a friend to you and I want you to be a friend to us and the only way you can be a friend to us is to help prevent forestfires and be sure to caution other. Now Sam as you is a new man here I am going to tell you just How Every thing is the U. S. forest service wants you to coroprate with us it is a Heavy fine for you are any one else to let fire burn on the other fellows land and it is a real heavy fine and so many Day in the pen for any one to let fire get on government property so if you let fire get out by you you already no what it is all about so no excuse for wife or children Sam if you has any burning to do Be sure you make about 8 feet plow land around it and Do Not set when the wind is high. I has some Burning to Do But I am going to wait untell the wind is in the west. Well you no now the law on these fires Dont you Yes sir well and you have been caution on these forest fire and will you please let me no what Day you entend to Burn Yes sir I sure will Well Sam you no government will spend \$1000 to get \$5.00 so Be sure you Dont get tangle up with them By Being Dont Care. No sire I sure Do thank you for coming over here. Well you are quite welcome if I cant Do you no good I want Do you no harm unless you vilate the U. S. forest service law so I dont have Mercie on no one in case like that alrighte Bradford I am going to Do all I can to help prevent fires. O. K. Sam I will be passing some time and talk with you again. O. K. Bradford Be sure you caution your children every day about fires. Yes sir.

Application for Dead wood only you be sure you dont smoke while getting your wood No sire, I dont smoke Cigarette and a pipe a very little Just some time But I do chew to Bacco it aint no Danger in chewing to Bacco. I talk with him from 7:00 p. m. to 9:49 p. m."

J. F. Brooks,
Assistant Regional Forester.

MASONITE CORPORATION ENCOURAGES FARM PLANTING.

Trees for future needs is the basis of the policy of the Masonite Corporation in purchasing a quarter million seedlings for distribution to local farmers free of cost. The Mississippi Commission of Forestry raises the seedlings and sells them at cost to the Masonite concern. There are no restrictions on the farmer other than that he must plant and care for the trees. He may use them for fence posts or sell them to a competitor of his benefactor. Even so the Company stands to benefit because each farmer who plants will become conscious of the value of trees, even little trees. Protection of trees from fire, theft, excessive taxation, will be a little more understandable to him after he has spent time and labor planting and protecting his own trees.

W. R. Hine,
Regional Office.

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-- AND SOME FELL ON FERTILE SOIL -- IN THE TVA!

From Carl T. Jones, in charge of CCC training in the TVA camps, comes the first report that the seeds of better training broadcast at the Atlanta conference of staff men in charge of CCC vocational training November 16-20 fell on fertile ground there, sprouted and grew into promising seedlings. A conference of District Superintendents (officers similar to District Rangers on National Forests), held in Chattanooga December 15, 1936, reviewed the material presented at the Regional conference and added much new good material of their own. Not forgotten was the maxim that men learn only by doing. The District Superintendents themselves prepared job analyses for training content, arranged best instructional sequence, formed lessons and learned the four steps of coaching:- Get him ready-- Show him how -- Let him do it -- See if he can. These District Superintendents will now carry the ideas of better training to Camp Superintendents in a series of similar conferences.

If any National Forest has done as much or more at the same or an earlier date no mention of it was made in their educational reports for December.

R. J. Riebold,
Regional Training Officer.

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Will Rogers used to say that the act of calling a conference is just an admission that you want somebody to join you in your troubles and share them.

Daily Bulletin.

U. S. FOREST SERVICE EXPERIMENTS
WITH STABILIZED ROADS.

A network of over 70,000 miles of woodland roads throughout our National Forests play an important part in the fire protection work of the U. S. Forest Service. Very light traffic justifies only a low-cost soil type road, but the economic value of the forests necessitates that these roads be kept passable at all times. Like the Federal, State, County and Municipal highway organizations, the U. S. Forest Service has become interested in the comparatively new science of soil stabilization.

Most of the roads now in use are of the sand-clay or gravel-sand-clay type. Unfortunately, however, such materials as found in nature are generally quite unsuited to withstand weathering and erosion. Too often, the roads are practically impassable during wet seasons and, even in dry weather, rapid disintegration of the surface makes them unsatisfactory for traffic.

In a search for a cheap but more serviceable road, the Forest Service has been conducting a series of experiments with soil road stabilization on the Cherokee National Forests, near Gainesville, Georgia. The experiment includes scientifically selected and graded sand-clay and gravel-sand-clay surfacing, with and without chemical admixtures. Test sections were constructed early in the fall of 1935.

The effect of calcium chloride used as an admixture in preserving the stability of the road surface was very evident eight months later, in the spring. The untreated sections were becoming dusty and rough and there was evidence of appreciable material loss. The chemically treated sections, to the contrary, were smooth and dustless and contained no loose material. The calcium-chloride-stabilized surfaces are found to be quite impervious to rains and rutting, and their high resistance to disintegration effects considerable savings in upkeep and depreciation.

Stabilized soil roads, proving their worth on the Cherokee National Forest, are now being constructed by the Forest Service at a number of other locations.

The Earth Mover.

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An editor says: "There are thousands of people now living who never saw an automobile." Yes, and there are thousands not living who never saw the one they ought to have seen.

Southern Lumberman.

MEETING OF THE APPALACHIAN SECTION,
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS.

The winter meeting of the Appalachian Section, Society of American Foresters, was held in Asheville, North Carolina, December 11 and 12, with an attendance of 110 members and guests from North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

The place of forestry in the soil conservation program was the subject of the opening session. C. L. Forsling, temporary Chairman, in his introductory remarks, referred to the long unheeded voice of the late W. W. Ashe, who, as a member of the North Carolina Geological Survey in charge of forest investigations, as early as 1890 wrote of the necessity for soil conservation. He also paid tribute to Dr. H. H. Bennett's unceasing work for this cause.

R. M. Ross, Senior Forester for the Soil Conservation Service, was the principal speaker for the afternoon and discussion of his very informative paper was led by Messrs. H. A. Smith, R. W. Graeber, and Wm. Darwin. Many interesting and vital facts were introduced. The need for closer coordination between foresters, agronomists, soil experts, and agricultural engineers, as well as between the numerous State and Federal agencies concerned was forcibly brought out.

The various steps in handling individual farms for erosion control were set forth in some detail by members of the Soil Conservation Service.

Planting methods and practices were discussed and the value of both practical observation and scientific research was stressed. State Forester J. S. Holmes stated that approximately 22½ million seedlings had been planted by all Government agencies in North Carolina during the past year.

On Saturday morning Verne Rhoades served as Committee Chairman and David E. Hervey of the Pisgah National Forest led the program with a very able paper on "An Analysis of a Timber Stand in the Southern Appalachians and its Application in Silvicultural Management Practices." Responses were made by J. H. Buell, Dr. C. F. Korstian, and Tom Wilson, and discussion from the floor was spirited and interesting. The value of selective logging as the best means of handling mixed, uneven-aged stands in the Southern Appalachians was discussed from various viewpoints.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were F. H. Claridge, Chairman, J. J. Goulden, Vice-Chairman, C. A. Abell, Secretary-Treasurer, and C. I. Peterson, Member of the Executive Committee.

Josephine Laxton.

A NEW USE FOR OLD INNER TUBES.

A. L. Hawkinson, Junior Forester at Camp F-18 on the Clark, has found a new use for old inner tubes. He reports that tubes cut into sections have proven useful in marking timber for T. S. I. work with lime. The inner tubes are cut into sections about 16 inches long and closed at one end by using tire patching. Small perforations are made in one face of the section for the lime to come through near the bottom of the sack. A few rags placed in the inner tube prevent the lime from coming through too fast. One filling of lime will last for several hours of marking. These sacks will last for several months and where marking is immediately followed by cutting, they are simple, practical and economical.

Daily Contact.
Region 9.

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FIRE CONTROL RACE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

To stimulate competition among the Districts of the Mississippi National Forests a silver cup is being awarded the District showing the greatest improvement in Fire Control. This cup was donated by Assistant Supervisor Melichar and Fire Chief Bennett.

The basis of this award is the percent of improvement in five items (each weighted) over a corresponding period for the previous calendar year. These five items are (1) Fire Occurrence (2) Class C fires (3) National Forest Acreage (4) Private Inside Acreage (5) Trespass cases initiated and won. The score is computed arithmetically, each item being multiplied by its respective weight, all five items added, and the total divided by ten to give the score.

Beginning October 1, 1936, and during 1937 up to October 1, the cup is awarded quarterly to the District showing the greatest improvement over the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Official figures for the first quarter which has just ended are as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>Percent of Improvement.</u>
1. Chickasawhay	54.8%
2. Biloxi	52.2%
3. Bienville	40.2%
4. Leaf River	33.7%
5. Holly Springs	33.4%
6. Homochitto	13 %

Although the race was officially for October - December, the Chickasawhay was the outstanding district in fire control for the entire year of 1936. Ken Thurmond in Puerto Rico can take his bow along with Ranger Benson, "Red" Strange, Dispatcher Strickland, Joe Woods, C. G. Smith, "Doc" Crawford, and last but far from least those

towermen who became the strongest all-round detection organization in Mississippi. Congratulations to the Chickasawhay on a well earned, deserved victory.

R. M. Conarro,
Forest Supervisor.

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NEW PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN FORESTRY
ASSOCIATION.

James G. K. McClure, Jr., of Asheville, North Carolina, has been named president of the American Forestry Association, to succeed Henry S. Graves, who retired December 31. Mr. McClure is president and general manager of the Farmers Federation, a cooperative movement of mountain farmers, which he founded in 1920. In 1925 he was appointed to the Board of Conservation and Development of the State of North Carolina, as Chairman of the Committee on Forests, Water Resources, and Inland Fisheries. In 1933 he was elected a director of the American Forestry Association, and in 1934 president of the North Carolina Forestry Association.

Karl T. Frederick, President of the New York State Conservation Council, was elected as a director to serve five years; Joseph Hyde Pratt for two years; Wilbur K. Thomas, executive secretary of the Carl Schurz Foundation, for two years; Wallace W. Atwood, President of Clark University, for one year; Henry S. Graves for five years; and John C. Merriam was re-elected for a period of five years.

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CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. announces the following examination, for which applications must be filed with the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. not later than; (a) February 11, 1937, if received from the following States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. (b) February 8, 1937, if received from States other than those named in (a) above:

Associate Exhibits Designer, \$3,200 a year.

Assistant Exhibits Designer, \$2,600 a year.

(Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, and Social Security Board.)

The Manager, Fifth U. S. Civil Service District, New Post Office Building, Atlanta, Georgia, announces the following examination, for which applications must be filed with the Manager, Fifth U. S. Civil Service District, Atlanta, Georgia, not later than February 2, 1937:

Junior Civil Engineering Aid, \$1,440 a year.
U. S. Engineer Service, Vicksburg, Miss.

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1937 NAVAL STORES PROGRAM

The A.A.A. 1937 Naval Stores Conservation Program is now being launched by the Forest Service. The Division of State and Private Forestry, under whose immediate supervision the program is administered, has just circularized some 14,000 naval stores operators and factors, sending to each a copy of Bulletin No. 1 and Supplement, a copy of the Work Sheet, and instructions for indicating intention to cooperate. Subject to action by Congress providing the necessary funds, payments will be made to cooperators at the conclusion of the program on November 30, 1937.

Turpentine farmers in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas are eligible to participate in this program which has been designed more closely along conservation lines than the program of 1936. Among the requirements for this year's program are: (1) No faces shall be operated on trees less than 9" d.b.h., nor shall such faces exceed 100 inches in height; (2) all operations shall be conducted in accordance with the recognized good turpentine practices set out in Bulletin No. 1; (3) the forest land within the turpentine farm must be protected from fire through cooperation with the State and Federal Governments where available.

Meetings of producers in Pensacola and Jacksonville, Florida, and Valdosta and Savannah, Georgia, will be called by the American Turpentine Farmers Association late in January for the purpose of further explaining and discussing the program.

To qualify for payment, Work Sheets must be filed with the Regional Forester, Atlanta, Georgia, on or before March 15, 1937.

L. B. King,
Regional Office.

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A leader is wise who by his actions makes clear that his constant purpose is not to prove himself right on all occasions, but to get results.

Dutton "Principles of Organization."

SCOTCHMEN PAY FOR PLANTING.

Forest planting is given the soundest possible backing in Scotland where H. M. Forestry Commission pays the landowner to make forest plantings. Conifer plantings at two pound sterling and hardwood plantings at two, three and four pound sterling, depending on species used, are the prices paid. The planter gets 75% of his claim following inspection after planting and 25% four years later, provided the Commission is satisfied that the plantation has been properly established and maintained. Applications must be approved in advance of planting by the Commission whose approval is also necessary on the selection of species. In event of destruction within the four years, the plantation must be replanted or money refunded.

The far sighted Scotch planters refused to concede the Government a share in any profits above 4% so that now the plantations are free of encumbrances after satisfactory maintenance for four years.

W. R. Hine,
Regional Office.

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REGIONAL OFFICE GET-TOGETHER MEETING.

The first of a series of get-together meetings of the entire personnel of the Regional Office was held in the Federal District Court room Wednesday afternoon, January 13. In his introductory remarks, Mr. Kircher explained that he had for some time planned a series of such meetings as a means whereby members of the Regional Office force could become better acquainted with the work of the Service as a whole, of the several Divisions, and of the field forces on the National Forests. The opportunity to do this is not available to all members of the Regional Office staff in the course of their daily work especially those whose work does not take them into the field. The Forest Service has long been noted for the enthusiasm, loyalty and devotion of its members, based largely on their pride in participation in a great work with which all were generally familiar and in the traditions of early days of the Service. The large increase in the number of employees and new lines of work have lessened the extent to which all employees are familiar with lines of work other than their own.

Mr. Stabler related some of the incidents of the nineteenth century which led to a change from the land disposal policies of the government to a policy of public ownership, conservation and wise use of western forest lands as National Forests under the stewardship of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. This policy was followed and augmented by that expressed in the

Weeks Law of 1911 which enabled the purchase by the Federal Government of lands in the Appalachians and the South for National Forest purposes. Mr. Stabler told from first hand experience of the work of examining and recommending withdrawals from the public domain of the West for National Forests during the days of Roosevelt the First.

The organization of the office of the Chief of the Forest Service and the organization of the Regional Office was the subject of Mr. Kircher's talk. The organization of divisions in the Chief's office to handle the three primary branches of Forest Service work -- national forest administration, state and private forestry, and research -- was discussed and illustrated by charts.

In a similar manner the organization of the Regional Office into Divisions and the functions of each were outlined in general and likewise illustrated with charts.

More detailed discussions of the work of each Division both in the Regional Office and on the field will follow in a series of meetings each to be programmed by the Division concerned. The tentative dates for these meetings are as follows:

February 10	- State and Private Forestry.
March 10	--Operation and Fiscal Control.
April 14	- Timber, Range and Wild Life Management.
May 12	- Engineering.
June 9	- Emergency Conservation Work.
July 10	- (In field) Lands and Recreation.

R. J. Riebold,
Regional Training Officer.

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TEXAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed by the Texas Forestry Association on December 12:

1. Endorsement of action taken at the recent meeting of the State Foresters, amending certain features of the Clarke-McNary Law.
2. Requesting congressional assistance in providing funds for Fulmer Bill acquisition.
3. Urging Texas Congressional Delegation to oppose any legislation which would tend to nullify Sections 4 and 5 of the existing Clarke-McNary Law.
4. Recommending a \$200,000 State appropriation for the Texas Forest Service.
5. Recommending a \$1,000,000 appropriation for the Forest Products Laboratory.

PRIZES TO BE AWARDED FOR OUTSTANDING
WORK IN FORESTRY.

The Georgia Forestry Association will offer prizes to the two teachers of vocational agriculture doing the most outstanding work in forestry during the 1936-37 school year. These prizes are known as "The Herty Prizes", in honor of Dr. Chas. H. Herty.

The first prize, \$50.00, will be awarded to the teacher doing the most outstanding work in Forestry. The second prize, in the amount of \$25.00 will be awarded to the teacher doing the second best work in forestry.

A cash prize of five dollars will be awarded for five consecutive months, beginning with February, to the student of vocational agriculture submitting the best article, for publishing in the REVIEW, pertaining to his home, or school, forestry project.

A cash prize of Fifteen Dollars will be awarded to the negro teacher of vocational agriculture doing the most outstanding work in forestry, and a cash prize of \$10.00 will be awarded to the negro teacher doing the second best work in forestry during the 1936-37 school year.

The teachers of vocational agriculture in both white and negro schools include forestry in their course of study. The Division of Forestry cooperates with these teachers to the extent of furnishing all available material and supervision by the District Foresters of the school forestry projects.

Georgia Forestry-Geological Review.

DEATH CLAIMS WILL C. BARNES

Will C. Barnes, cattleman, author, soldier and public official, who devoted twenty-one years of a colorful life to the development of range management in the National Forests, died suddenly at Phoenix, Arizona, on December 18. He was seventy-eight years old.

Entering the Forest Service as an inspector of grazing in 1907, he was a leading figure in the grazing management work of the Service from its inception. In 1915 he became chief of the Branch of Grazing Management, retiring in 1928 as assistant forester in charge of Range Management.

A native of San Francisco, Mr. Barnes at an early age became identified with the pioneer life of Arizona. During the Apache Indian War he served in the United States Army, being awarded the

Congressional Medal of Honor for outstanding valor in line of duty.

As an author, Mr. Barnes was widely known both for his books and magazine articles and stories.

American Forests.

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NOTES FROM FORESTER'S REPORT
FOR 1936..

The Forester's Report, released on December 28, says that during the year there was constructed on the National Forests 4,671 miles of telephone lines, 282 public campgrounds, 6 airplane landing fields, 1,930 miles of firebreaks, 5,911 miles of roads and 1,964 miles of trails. Range improvements during the year included the construction of 1,979 miles of range fences, 594 miles of stock driveways, and development of 2,260 water supplies. More than a thousand small dams were constructed for recreational use, fish, wildlife, and water conservation, while up to the date of the report control of erosion had been effected on 345,424 acres by tree planting and other methods.

Reported is an increase in reforestation of 66,008 acres on National Forests in 1936 over 1935. A total of 140,724 acres were planted in 1936, the largest planting ever made. A large part of the work was done in the Lake States and the South.

Timber sales showed an increase of nearly 36 percent over 1935, and reached a total of more than a billion board feet. The marked increase in the number of small timber sales indicates a growing demand for fuel, fencing, and building material by farmers and others.

The net area of the National Forests on June 30, 1936, was reported at 165,978,691 acres, an increase during the year of 2,668,689 acres.

The number of actual visitors to the National Forests increased 7,038,383 over the previous year to an all time total of 23,861,399. In addition, 47,787,100 persons passed through on business or pleasure, bringing the total number entering the National Forests to 71,648,499.

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The Burlington, Wisconsin, Liars' Club announced it has received an answer to the problem of mosquitos in Alaska. A fish-breeder reported to the club that he had crossed flying fish with a tropical mosquito-eating fish. The product, according to the breeder, is a flying fish that pursues mosquitoes through the air. (Pathfinder 11/21/36).

Daily Bulletin.
Southwestern Region.

SPECIAL USE LOTS FOR THE HOUSE TRAILERS

G. W. Roberts - Angeles.

Back tracking through some past issues of the California Ranger, I re-read some of the articles written about the house trailers and the need for taking care of this rapidly increasing type of recreation seeker inside the National Forests.

I herewith submit my bit on the subject: Why not lay out lots, such as Special Use Lots, build toilets on each lot and rent or lease these lots by the week or month to the house trailer nomads. Draw up permits on the order of the Special Use permits requiring the permittees to keep the lots up, according to Forest Service standards. This would eliminate the congestion of house trailers in the public camp grounds, leaving them open to the picnickers and overnight "bedroll" camper.

Who knows but what quite an income might be realized from this type of Special Use. Just a thought for the future,

California Ranger.
Region 5.

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"RAIN"

A report from Supervisor Hadley states that records at Luquillo showed 44 inches of rain in 7 days, of which 29 inches fell during the last 48 hours of the year 1936. This rain did considerable damage to the Mameyes-Rio Blanco Road, causing some 14 large and 20 small slides in 8-1/4 miles. The worst of these was where a section of the road slid away leaving a hole about 35 feet long and 25 feet deep. The cause of this slide was apparently a landslide occurring several hundred feet up on the hill which plugged the creek and changed the course of the water, causing it to cross and wash out the road. It is estimated that it will cost about \$7,000 to repair the damage caused by this storm.

Rezin E. Pidgeon,
Assistant Regional Forester.

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PLANTING

Fifty thousand longleaf pine seedlings have been planted to date in scrub oak areas on the Choctawhatchee National Forest.

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Seventy-five thousand slash and twenty-five thousand longleaf pine seedlings were secured from the Ashe and Stuart nurseries and planted on the Appalachicola during the past month. A crew of twenty men using ten planting bars completed the planting in ten days.

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The Kisatchie advises that its program for the 1936-37 planting season calls for the planting of twenty million trees.

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Planting was begun on the Angelina National Forest in Texas on December 2. During the next few months it is planned to plant more than 7,000,000 trees on the Angelina and around 8,000,000 on Sabine.

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TIMBER SALES.

ALABAMA

Prospective purchasers of timber on the Black Warrior will soon have further competition in the form of The Lawson Lumber Company of New Orleans. This company is controlled by British capital and has some 35 mills scattered throughout the United States. Plans have been made and a site purchased, it is understood, for the erection of a band mill in Decatur to operate high-land hardwoods.

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OUACHITA

The Caddo River Lumber Company has resumed cutting operations on the Brushy Compartment sale of June 17, 1935. The cuttings of the same Company in the West Gafford Compartment will total nearly 1,000,000 feet BM for this month.

Marking and posting of boundaries have been completed in Unit 1 of the Wilson Lumber Company Sales near Crystal Springs. Marking was necessarily heavy due to the overmaturity and decadence of the stand. The largest tree found on the area to date was a 36 inch pine, five logs in height, giving a gross volume of 3,310 board feet.

This past month, contracts were let to Claud Hogan of Big Fork and the Wrape Stave Company of Dierks, Arkansas. Mr. Hogan was successful in bidding for the Irons Creek Compartment sale of some 5,000,000 feet of pine timber. Work has started on boundary establishment and it is expected that marking will begin early in January. The Wrape Stave Company secured the Saline Unit, and will cut from this unit some 800,000 feet of white oak stave timber.

Ten thousand feet of pine was marked under Free Use for the Mt. Ida High School last month. This timber will be used in the construction of a new agriculture building for the school. Ranger Bigley and Assistant Ranger Cranston marked the timber in the presence of Mr. Jackson, the Agriculture Instructor, and his class of some twenty future farmers. Ranger Bigley gave a short talk to the group regarding Free Use, Timber Sales, and the Forest Service policy in these matters. As marking was done, an explanation and discussion was made of each tree, demonstrating to the group the method of applying silviculture on the ground. All the boys seemed to have had a good understanding of timber and several made excellent estimates of diameter, height, and volume of individual trees. After demonstration of marking on a few trees, they took great interest in the judging of trees as to the reasons for cutting or leaving. The above timber has been cut by the F. F. A. boys who did a very good job of utilization, brush disposal, and logging in general.

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PISGAH

The Mt. Mitchell District having the largest timber sale business within the Pisgah National Forest, reports the following timber activities for the past year:

A total of eighty-seven (87) timber and products sales were administered, of this number fifty-one (51) sales were closed. These closed sales, which grossed \$9,230.77, were for 3,317,370 board feet of salvage chestnut sawtimber and 2,813.5 cords of acidwood; 602,219 board feet of mixed hardwoods and conifers; 1,572 black locust ties and 1,623 posts; 25 cords of fuel wood; 192.5 cords of pulpwood; 4,800 board feet in board trees, which were used for roofing the houses of the individuals buying them; 100.4 cords of chemical wood; 181.7 tons of tanbark, and 180 pounds of boxwood trimmings. A curly maple sale was made in December, the two logs scaled amounting to \$20.24. The largest amount paid out by any one operator was \$1,017.94, and the least amount was \$1.00, this being payment for the remnants of an abandoned house.

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FLORIDA

The Osceola reports December timber sales at \$4,398.89.

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Report of timber cut and sold from the National Forests in Region 8 for the second quarter of F. Y. 1937 (October, November and December) was sent to the Chief on January 11. The following

figures are quoted from the report: (in round figures only)

Timber cut for quarter	18,000 M bd. ft.	Value of \$92,000*
Timber cut to date	37,000 M bd. ft.	" " 185,000*
Timber sold for quarter	59,000 M bd. ft.	" " 804,000*
Timber sold to date	85,000 M bd. ft.	" " 899,000*
No. of timber sales made during quarter	435	
" " " " " to date	750	
" " miscl. products sales made during quarter	86	
" " " " " " to date	144	

*Includes value of non-convertible products.

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CCC NOTES

The Ouachita has been checking up on its Safety Programs in CCC camps. The City of Little Rock let separate contracts for the construction of the Alum Fork Dam and pipe line. These contractors have been working near two of the CCC camps on the Ouachita, using dynamite, and machinery similar to that in use in the CCC camps. The number of enrollees in the CCC camps approximately equals the number of workers on the dam and power line project. In comparing the extent and number of accidents in the CCC camp with those in the contract jobs, it was found that four men in the private camps have been killed outright, and it was not possible to get the number of minor and lost time accidents.

The last death reported was that of a man who was killed while trying to crank a tractor. A back-fire sent the crank back, crushing the man's skull. He died shortly after being taken to the CCC hospital. The enrollees in the CCC camps were permitted to march through and view the body. A sad picture, -- but one that will remain in the memory of the enrollees much longer than a Safety Meeting lecture.

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Camp North Carolina F-25 at Sunburst, only a few miles from Canton, North Carolina, reported the loss of several of the very best men in camp. The Champion Fibre Company at Canton, which is the largest pulp mill of its kind in the United States, employed these men.

The following incident occurred at Camp North Carolina F-8 Barnardsville on the Pisgah:

A certain enrollee named Washem carried his clothes to a local woman to have them laundered, and when asked his name, he replied, "Washem". Whereupon the bewildered woman answered, "I calculated as how you wanted me to wash 'em, young man, but what be yer name?"

Awards of \$10.00, \$7.00, \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$1.00 will be made to enrollees in various CCC camps on the Cherokee National Forest as cash prizes in a safety slogan contest for suggestions for safety posters. The contest ran from September to December 31, and the boys developed real interest in the idea, each camp submitting from 50 to 200 ideas and suggestions. At all of the camps cartons of cigarettes were offered as weekly prizes. The material submitted was used by the Supervisor's office as subjects for safety posters to be distributed among the camps. The name of the enrollee whose idea was adopted was placed in big letters on the bottom of the poster.

Most of the eleven camps on the Cherokee have gone from four to seven months without a single lost time accident.

Jack, the dog mascot of Camp Tennessee F-8, near Greeneville, Tennessee, goes to work with the road crew each day. He stays close to the side of the official powder man and is always near the blasting machine when a shot is to be discharged. Recently the powder man gave an apprentice permission to push the plunger of the machine, but when he attempted to do this, Jack growled his objections and grabbed the boy's wrist. Since then no one except the powder man wants to pull a shot and it can be safely assumed that ECW regulations will be adhered to on this particular job.

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One of the classes which proved especially popular at Camp Bradley, South Carolina, is the course in boxing which was started by Ranger David and temporarily discontinued owing to the pressure of other work. During the latter part of January, classes in the manly art of self defense will be resumed.

A sad story comes from the Commanding Officer of District "A" South Carolina, where a camp member of the using service issued gasoline to an enrollee for the purpose of washing a truck motor. The enrollee was severely burned while he made a brave but futile effort to extinguish the flames. Latest reports on the enrollee stated that he was in a critical condition and was being kept under an oxygen tent.

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EPITAPHS, Continued.

And then there was Bob,
Somewhat of a chump,
Who started to chop
on a dynamite stump.

You remember young Jake, -
A likeable chap.
He was rounding a curve
When he started to nap.

And another good scout,
He was popular Jack,
But he swam out too far,
And he never came back.

Refrain:

These names are fictitious,
The incidents, too.
Be careful! The next one
May be about you!

(The contribution was sent in by Bennett P. Stiles, now stationed in the Washington office, ECW Division. Mr. Stiles tells us that he heard many complimentary references to the original by Mr. McDonald in the November issue of the Dixie Ranger)- Editor's note.

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HUNTING

The annual deer hunt on the Black Warrior, Alabama National Forest which took place December 17-19 attracted hunters from all sections of the state. About 1500 persons took part in the hunt, killing seventeen deer, four of which were illegal. Many of the sportsmen commented favorably on the road system and other improvements and appeared satisfied with the manner in which the hunt was conducted.

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December 31 brought to a close the large game season on the Choctawhatchee. It is estimated that at least three hundred and twenty-five deer have been killed, including both doe and buck. This year more and many comments were heard advocating control by the United States Forest Service of hunting on this forest.

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December 12 marked the closing date of another successful deer hunt conducted by the Pisgah National Forest within the Pisgah Game Preserve, in which hunters from twenty states and the District of Columbia participated. Each hunter was given a copy of a mimeographed letter which was prepared in order to obtain certain information, comments and criticism from the

participant regarding the manner in which the hunt was conducted. Examination of twenty of these questionnaires showed six states represented, the greatest distance traveled being 450 miles, and the nearest 12 miles. Ages of these hunters ranged from 21 to 61 years, they were from all walks of life, -- college students, teachers, mill operators, mechanics, rural letter carriers, one funeral director, city commissioners, aviators, building contractors, steel erectors, attorneys, filling station operators, surgeons, doctors and clerks. Expenses incurred, excluding the \$5.00 fee for the privilege of hunting, showed figures ranging from \$2.66 to \$100.15 for items of clothing; guns, shells, meals, board and lodging; transportation, gas, etc. An Atlanta man said in part:

"May I state that I have never met a finer, more capable, more courteous bunch of men than those in charge at Pisgah."

A hunter from Augusta, Kentucky:

"I think the plan of the hunt a splendid one. It affords an opportunity for one of average means to enjoy an experience which might otherwise prove impossible.... It was quite an experience for me and one which I shall never forget. It eclipsed into insignificance all other hunting and fishing trips combined which it has been my privilege to make in recent years."

A mill operator from Tigersville, South Carolina:

"The Forest Service is to be commended on their method of handling hunters."

A surgeon from Greensboro, North Carolina:

"Excellent cooperation - great sportsmanship stimulated - good fellowship to the greatest degree - an all around wonderful time. If the amount of game present justifies it, and I believe it does, this would be a great annual affair. Many, many thanks from my party and me - we certainly enjoyed it every minute."

A filling station operator from Marion, North Carolina:

"I think the hunt and personnel of the U. S. Forest Service was unexcelled. Many thanks to Mr. Duncan and his co-workers. Hope I am lucky next year."

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NAME OF FOREST CHANGED.

By Presidential Proclamation dated December 3, 1936, the name of the Santa Barbara National Forest in California was changed to the Los Padres National Forest.

LIBRARY LINES
Region 8 Library.

Accessions to the Library:

Cooke, M. T. Some suggestions for bird field study. U. S. Dept. Agr.
Bur. Biological Survey, Wildlife Research and Management Leaflet
BS-76, 6 pp., processed December 1936. Washington, D. C.
Lists of books and pictures, pp. 5-6.

Dayton, W. A. William Willard Ashe (1872-1932). 22 pp., processed.
(Washington, D. C., Issued by the author, 1936.)
Biographical sketch, with a bibliography of Mr. Ashe's publications.

Dexter, A. K. Mississippi fire finder. Jour. Forestry 34(12):1067-1068,
illus. December 1936.
Description of a fire finder constructed by the Mississippi Forest
Service.

McAtee, W. L. Groups of plants valuable for wildlife utilization and
erosion control. U. S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 412, 12 pp. illus. Oct. 1936.

Montana, State university. School of forestry. The 1936 forestry kaimin.
72 pp., illus. 1936. Missoula, Mont.
Published annually by the Forestry Club of Montana State University.

U. S. Forest service. Division of fire control. Fire control notes.
52 pp., illus. December 1936. Washington, D. C.
"Number one of a series of publications devoted to the technique
of fire control."

U. S. Forest service. Forest products laboratory. Research program,
1936-1937. 125 pp., processed. Madison, Wisconsin, 1936.

Weidlich, A. C. How Europeans control management of woodlands.
American Forests 42(12):578. December 1936.

Have You Read?:

The air seasoning and kiln drying of wood, by H. L. Henderson, Albany,
N. Y., J. B. Lyon Company, 1936.

The minds and manners of wild animals, by W. T. Hornaday. New York,
Scribners, 1934.

Management of American forests, by D. M. Matthews, New York,
McGraw-Hill, 1935.

BEST WISHES FOR A GAY AND SUCCESSFUL 1937
TO EVERYONE FROM YOUR LIBRARIAN.

FOREST NEWS

FLORIDA

Three hundred cords of wood are now being removed from lands adjoining Clustee Tower on the Osceola. This live timber marked for cutting consists of worked out turpentine trees not large enough for sawmill purposes. Other trees which are badly leaning, defective, or suppressed, are also marked. Seventy-seven cords have been cut to date. This cutting is for the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

One fire during the month on the Osceola caused a loss of nine acres. This brings the total loss of the year on this Forest to approximately fifty acres.

During the last week of December the preliminary work was started on a fire control burning project on the Osceola. Four areas of approximately 2000 acres each will be selected on Riverside Island and Salt Springs Island. One area will be burned over every year; one every two years; one every three years; and one will not be burned, but will be left as a check plot.

To date FSI crews have covered approximately one hundred seventy-seven thousand, three hundred and fifty acres on the Choctawhatchee in releasing longleaf pine seedlings from scrub oak competition.

A natural timbered area of nearly a thousand acres is being set aside on the Osceola in what is known as Buckhead swamp in Baker County about 25 miles northeast of Lake City. As an ERA project, it is now being fenced with hogproof wire by workmen under foremen of the U. S. Forest Service.

This natural area will be available for scientific study, research and education. No clearing or cutting will be done on the area, and if any logging is done or any thinnings made in the surrounding vicinity, care will be exercised to see that the fenced-in territory is not affected. The Southern Forest Experiment Station is cooperating with the Osceola National Forest in this project.

The site contains good stands of cypress, slash and longleaf pine, the ages of which range possibly from 500 to 1000 years for cypress and 10 to 25 years for the pine stands.

Superstition they say is, "Bred of ignorance", but we are becoming a "wee-mite" superstitious here on the Choctawhatchee as a result of the following:

On March 16, 1936, we were honored by a visit from H. B. Morse, ECW Inspector. That day we had a heavy rain and severe lightning storm, which lasted from three o'clock to eight p. m. On the following day, March 17, the Choctawhatchee had one of the

worst fire days in recent years, when five fires occurred and were going at one time. The inspection so affected the Camp Superintendent that he was unable to drive, and turned his pick-up over a day or so later.

November 30, 1936, - a second visit from Mr. Morse -
Results:

Assistant Ranger Swarthout's wife seriously hurt when thrown from a moving automobile.

Mechanic Ward's personal automobile caught fire and was completely destroyed.

Guard Broxson's personal car wrecked.

Cultural Foreman R. H. McCray's fiancée's car wrecked.

Last but not least, Assistant to Technician B. F. Stephens traded cars and got beat.

We could name a dozen or so other minor departures from the normal which occurred following Mr. Morse's last visit, but the above seems to justify our saying that we have a right to be superstitious. We hope that Mr. Morse's next visit will break the jinx.

Frank A. Albert,
Forest Supervisor.

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OUACHITA

Congressman Wilburn Cartwright, Committeeman on Roads, and Mrs. Cartwright, in company with the Ranger, his assistant, and certain leading citizens of Heavener, Oklahoma, made a short tour of Forest Service roads on December 1. The Congressman expressed pleasure with what he saw. A short stop was made at Horsethief Springs. Mrs. Cartwright declared her desire to spend two weeks this coming summer on the Kiamichi District.

An example of the proneness of a person to believe himself innocent of fire trespass in the face of convicting evidence was indicated in a recent case on the Kiamichi District. The individual, a hunter, admitted he had passed within 80 feet of the scene, on or about the time of the occurrence of the fire, without noting anything amiss, and a quarter of a mile farther on, while resting, he had smelled smoke. Yet, he could not reconcile himself to the belief that he was its cause. His arrest, the posting of bail, and notification to appear in Justice of the Peace Court on a scheduled date, convinced him of his connection with the cause of the fire. Two days before court he appeared and voluntarily submitted.

The old Thornburg CCC Camp is to be opened again on January 1, 1937. Once again the mess hall and barracks will be thrown open, but to a far different enrollment; that of a hundred girls under the National Youth Administration, with a corps of lady teachers. This number is to be increased, according to Caretaker McFarland, to the regular strength of 200 during the summer.

It is understood a team has been engaged to plow and make ready a nursery site as one of their projects is to raise seedling trees for the Forest Service to plant.

Weekly skits are being given over Station KTHS by the Ouachita Foresters each Monday at 2:00 p. m. The personnel taking part in these broadcasts are Messrs. Ricker, Lunnum, Sullivan, Byrd, and Miss Nettie Kilgore. The program has attracted considerable attention, judging from the fan mail received by Milton Ricker -- one letter from a widow at Aly being very impressive. She wasn't so much interested in selling land to the Government, but the voice of the Chief of Acquisition over the radio seems to get them somehow. And it is believed if the Campbell Soup people ever hear our Nettie that Gracie Allen will probably have plenty to worry about.

A. L. Nelson,
Forest Supervisor.

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CHEROKEE

A moving picture program, consisting of forest fire, wild life and game management pictures, with sound, was shown at country school houses and CCC camps on all Ranger Districts in the Cherokee National Forest from September 20 to December 20. As many as 1500 people attended the shows given in the vicinity of a CCC camp.

District Dispatcher John H. Stanley, the oldest employee, in point of service, on the Cherokee received an appointment in November as Assistant to Technician, and was assigned to Camp Tennessee F-3, to supervise construction of the McKamy Dam which is quite a large project. This is a radical change in assignment for the old reliable dispatcher who has sat by his telephone, day and night, year after year.

Former Project Superintendent Gerald Lethcoe has been appointed Federal Game Warden on the Big Creek Game Refuge. Mr. Lethcoe is an old employee of the Forest Service, having worked

as Acting Ranger on both the Hiwassee and Tellico Ranger Districts prior to the inauguration of the ECW program. Mr. Lethecoe's background of training and experience in the Forest Service, and his deep interest in the work relating to fish and game production, fit him admirably for the position of game warden.

P. F. W. Prater,
Forest Supervisor.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

The Fire Prevention exhibit which was installed by the South Carolina and Croatan National Forests at the State Fair in Columbia was moved and set up in the exhibit building at the Newberry County Fair by Mr. Wright, Project Superintendent at South Carolina F-6.

This exhibit consisted of a booth of sixteen feet frontage, advertised by a huge green and white sign naming it as coming from the United States Department of Agriculture. The walls of the booth were draped with Spanish moss, with a shelf around three sides approximately three and one-half feet from the ground. On this shelf were located the same wood samples that were shown in Columbia - various wood products, such as barrel heads and staves, spindles, etc., forest and water scenes, multicolored lamp, samples of paper made from southern pine, and prevention pamphlets for distribution. Also in the exhibit were two immense cross-sections of trees - a section of a cypress tree 330 years old and a section of loblolly 127 years old. These were mounted on stands that stood on the floor. A baloptican machine was kept in operation throughout the exhibit. This machine presented pictures of various phases of forestry as practiced by the Forest Service and fire prevention propaganda. The front of the booth was a fence built from round cypress posts still retaining their bark. Thick beds of pine straw covered the floor.

The attendance at the Newberry County Fair is estimated at better than 10,000, - 3,500 of which were actually looking at or in the booth. This is not by actual tally, but is a reliable estimate of Mr. Wright's.

The following week, this exhibit was moved intact to the Union County Fair and viewed by approximately the same number of people.

H. M. Sears,
Forest Supervisor.

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THE LOCKOUT

Regional Forester Kircher, Assistant Regional Forester Evans and Mr. Eberly attended the sessions of the Southeastern Section of the Society of American Foresters at Savannah on January 15 and 16.

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The men assigned to Private Timber Management in the Division of State and Private Forestry have spent much time in the field during the first part of January working on a special report to be made on pulp mills and pulpwood resources in Region 8. Messrs. Lentz and Smith have been in New Orleans for about two weeks. Mr. Strauss has been assigned to the Masonite project at Laurel, Mississippi, while Messrs. Schlatter and Hawes will be working on the lands of the Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company at Century, Florida, on a cooperative project until about the first of February.

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Messrs. Evans and Eberly attended a meeting of the Arkansas State Forestry Commission on January 11.

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P. J. Paxton of the Division of Recreation and Lands is on detail in the Washington Office assisting in the compilation of the Land Acquisition section of the National Forest Manual.

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P. H. Gerrard, of State and Private Forestry, is now in North Carolina assisting the State Forester with the preparation of the long-time ECW program of fire protection and inspecting cooperative fire control accounts.

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Dr. R. W. Nelson of the Southern Forest Experiment Station was in the Regional Office January 12 and 13 to discuss the forest taxation legislation situation in the Southern States.

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Miss Norma Woody, of State and Private Forestry, is recuperating at her home in New Orleans, following an appendectomy on December 29.

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R. M. Howes, Land Planning and Housing Division, TVA, was in the Regional Office on January 12 and 13 to discuss scenic and recreational developments in the National Forests within the Tennessee Basin.

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E. A. Schilling of Management, spent the period January 5 to 13 with Mr. Leo K. Couch, Biologist, Bureau of Biological Survey, inspecting the ECW program in relation to its effect on wildlife, on Florida National Forests.

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Assistant Regional Forester Kramer made a trip to the Mississippi Floodway area in Mississippi and Louisiana during the second week in January. He met J. E. Rothery of the Chief's Office, and Ben Hughes of the Division of Timber Management, Regional Office, in Vicksburg, for the purpose of going over appraisal data gathered under Mr. Hughes' direction, and preparing stumpage appraisals on lands being appraised by the Forest Service in cooperation with the War Department.

B. O. Hughes, of Management, spent approximately ten days in January assisting with appraisal work on Mississippi Floodways project - War Department.

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L. S. Newcomb is on a short detail to the Division of Timber Management in connection with management plan data for Mississippi National Forests.

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Fiscal Agent Marshall is on detail in Washington for the purpose of assisting in the revision of the National Forest Manual.

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Recreation Planner, J. C. Jackson, of the Kisatchie, addressed the Alexandria Rotary Club on December 22 on the subject "Recreation on the Kisatchie National Forest."

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The matrimonial bug seems to have hit hard on the Kisatchie during the holidays. Junior Forester Orth and Miss Naree Chandler of Pollock, Louisiana, were married at a church wedding on December 27 in Pollock and Squad Foreman Joe Williamson and Miss Ruth Morgan of Dry Prong, Louisiana, were married in Alexandria on December 24.

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Supervisor and Mrs. Frank A. Albert are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on January 4.

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Ranger and Mrs. Morriss of the Appalachian National Forest report the birth of a daughter, little eight-pound Joan Morriss, who arrived just ahead of Santa Claus.

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Two weddings not previously reported by the Florida National Forest, were those of Camp Superintendent T. L. Hines and the former Miss Julia Munroe of Quincy and Skilled Worker M. B. Jones who was married to Miss Gladys Lewis Finckley, also of Quincy.

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Dr. Halsey, Educational Adviser, Fourth Corps Area, was a visitor at CCC F-1 on the Osceola National Forest on December 16.

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As things seem to the Toccoa -
(Submitted by Supervisor's office,
Chattahoochee National Forest)

RECIPE FOR A HAPPY YEAR.

"Take twelve fire, full-grown months; see that these are thoroughly free from all old memories of bitterness, rancor, hate and jealousy; cleanse them completely from every clinging spite; pick off all specks of pettiness and littleness; in short, see that these months are freed from all the past--have them as fresh and clean as when they first came from the great storehouse of Time.

"Cut these months into thirty or thirty-one equal parts. This batch will keep for just one year. Do not attempt to make up the whole batch at one time (so many persons spoil the entire lot in this way), but prepare one day at a time, as follows:

"Into each day put twelve parts of faith, eleven of patience, ten of courage, nine of work (some people omit this ingredient and so spoil the flavor of the rest), eight of hope, seven of fidelity, six of liberality, five of kindness, four of rest (leaving this out is like leaving the oil out of salad--don't do it), three of prayer, two of meditation, and one well-selected resolution. If you have no conscientious scruples, put in about a teaspoonful of good spirits, a dash of fun, a pinch of folly, a sprinkling of play, and a heap-
ing cupful of good humor.

"Pour into the whole love ad libitum and mix with a vim. Cook thoroughly in a fervent heat; garnish with a few smiles and a sprig of joy; then serve with quietness, unselfishness, and cheerfulness, and a happy year is a certainty."

Daily News.

Intermountain Region.

